

AGUINALDO DENOUNCED BY MORGAN

Democratic Senator From Alabama
Says We Would Have Disgraced
Ourselves to the Entire World

HAD WE GIVEN UP THE ISLANDS.

Satisfaction of Paris Treaty Welcomed
by the Southern People.
Just Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The senate today convened at 11 a. m. Mr. Gallinger presented a conference report on the bill granting to Mrs. Gay V. Henry, widow of General Henry, a pension. The conference reduced the amount of the pension from \$100 to \$75 a month. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to punish crimes against the United States committed within a state. He said the bill seemed to unlock the difficulty the government was in now as to the extradition of an offender from the United States to Cuba. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

Philippine Bill Then Discussed.
The Philippine bill was then taken up. Mr. Morgan addressed himself to it. He agreed with Mr. Lodge and Mr. Spooner on many phases of their contention as to the Philippines, but as to the pending bill he differed from them in some constitutional points and as to the necessity for and wisdom of the enactment of the measure. He agreed that the Philippines were ours and that the title of the United States to the islands under the treaty of Paris was clear and beyond any question.

Mr. Morgan declared that no promises had been made by our military and naval commanders to recognize the Tagalog government. In fact no such government existed in the Philippines when they arrived there and took Manila. At that time Aguinaldo was in Singapore, enjoying the pay for his treachery he had received from the Spaniards. Aguinaldo a Political Adventurer.
He denounced Aguinaldo as a political adventurer and traitor and asserted that "we would have disgraced ourselves before all the nations of the earth had we yielded to the demand of Aguinaldo and his followers to loot the islands and especially Manila."

Discussing the ratification of the treaty of Paris, Mr. Morgan said: "I welcome this open door of relief to the people of the south, especially in their honorable struggles to repair the losses and humiliations of the war between the states, and I honor the President and our commissioners for leading us in this course of national duty to a glorious result."

PENSIONS GRANTED

To Dependents of Eminent
Generals—Talbot an Obstructor.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The house devoted two hours this morning which belonged to the legislative day of Thursday to the consideration of a bill without completing it. The session from noon until adjournment was devoted to private pension bills.

Mr. Talbot, (S. C.), who abandoned obstructive tactics a few weeks ago, was again in evidence to-day. About 130 bills had been favorably acted upon by the committee of the whole. Mr. Talbot blocked their passage in the house with the point of no return. Among the bills favorably acted upon to-day were the bills to pension the widow of the late Captain Gridley, who commanded the Olympia in the battle of Manila at \$50 per month; the widow of the late Commodore R. W. Meade at \$40 per month; and the widow of the late General M. F. Force, of Ohio, at \$50 per month. The latter case is a very pathetic one. General Force was the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio in 1875 when Allen was elected. Subsequently he was minister to France. Since his death Mrs. Force has fallen into destitute circumstances and is now engaged in truck farming near Cincinnati.

READY TO RETURN.

Her Envoys Will Make a Flying
Circuit and Then Set Sail for Their
Native Shores.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The following statement was issued to-day by the four envoys, who are at present in this city:

"We, Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Volkmann, who are representing the South African republics in this country, have received many pressing invitations from most of the large cities of the United States to visit them, but owing to the short time they have to spend in this country, it will not be possible to accept all of the invitations received.

It is their intention to return as soon as circumstances permit, to their own country, staying in Europe sufficient time to carry out their instructions, but before leaving they have concluded to yield to the great demand on the part of the American people to spend a few more days in America and they have concluded, first of all, to visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, Providence and Boston during next week.

Will Have Little Time to Spare.
After visiting these cities they are in a hurry to get back to their own country, being able to spare the time to attend their visit to several other cities in the middle states, timely notification of which will be given to the committee who have honored them

BRYAN AND HIS PLATFORM A DEAD LOAD.

Hunting for a Patriot Who Supported
the Demo-Pops "Under Pro-
test" During Last Campaign

AS VICE PRESIDENT CANDIDATE.

It Will Not be Towne—National Com-
mittee to be Reorganized—Ex-
Gov. Wilson's Letter Quoted.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—According to authenticated reports current in Washington, the fight on Mr. Bryan made by leading Democrats, will not defeat his nomination, but the opposition is well organized, and its promoters have burned their bridges behind them. They say Bryan and the platform of '96 will be a dead load in the coming campaign, and their hope is now to relieve the party of a part of the burden. The belief will come they say, in nominating for second place, a man, who supported the aggregation of four years ago, "under protest"—who stood by the party, for party's sake, notwithstanding the handicap. They are canvassing the field for such a man.

Will Not be Towne.
His name will not be Towne, if they can help it, nor will anybody of the Towne guild be acceptable to them. They care nothing for what the Populists may say about discarding the choice of that party for vice president. Indeed, the Demo-Populist alliance is almost entirely dead.

The opposition to Bryan, and the Bryan ideas is said to go farther than this. It contemplates the re-organization of the party's national committee on lines totally different from those of '96. Jones is to be relegated to the rear, and a man put in his place at the head of the committee who will lend character to the changed policy of the party. Free silver at 16 to 1, the backing statesmen say will be subordinated, and every member of the committee, so far as they can control, shall be baptized anew in the revised faith.

Free Silverites to be Deposed.
Those who were conspicuous in their advocacy of the '96 heresy must be succeeded by men who regard the finances of the country as of too much consequence to jeopardize by a trial of every new idea some one may suggest as a vote-changer. And if the sound money men do not get their will, they will refuse longer to bear the burden of a hopeless contest. They contend that a straight fight on Democratic lines will at least command respect; that if not successful, and they say Bryan's policy cannot be a sturdy front and an honest purpose this year will pave the way to sure success in 1894.

Wilson Sound on Expansion.
The recent letter from ex-Governor Wilson, of West Virginia, an extract from which has been printed in the Intelligencer, has been quoted extensively. His position on expansion, especially, and his condemnation of the attitude of his party on the retention of the Philippines, has been referred to as sound, and other Democrats point to his utterances, as an indication of the unrest within the party over present conditions.

All eyes are turned to Mr. John R. McLean, whose alleged disaffection has been giving uneasiness to the Bryan forces. He and Governor Wilson are cited as eminent examples of the element which is determined to teach the Bryan kids a lesson in politics. Bryan kids a lesson before or in the convention it will be later, and it will be one that will last.

Monongahela Contract Annulled.
Upon the recommendation of Major Charles F. Powell in charge of the improvement of the Monongahela river, which recommendation is endorsed by General John M. Wilson, chief of engineers United States Army, the secretary of war this afternoon directed the annulment of the contract with Mr. McDonald, for the construction of the locks and dam on the river named. Plans for the completion of the work will be made at once, but whether the government or the contractor's bondsmen will take charge is not stated.

Captain E. H. Smith, a prominent citizen of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, W. Va., is in this city.

Redress from Prussia
May be Secured by the Mutual Life Insurance Company Through Action of the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The congressional committee on inter-state and foreign commerce, unanimously voted to report in favor of the government taking action on the petition of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, asking for redress from the Prussian government for its expulsion without good cause from the empire.

The committee was much impressed at the hearing by the remarks of Mr. Richard A. McCurdy, president of the company, and by the clear statement of its counsel, Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy. The committee recommended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the senate and the house, by the secretary of state be and is hereby requested to take all steps which may be necessary and proper to obtain from the government of the Kingdom of Prussia a revocation of the order of August 18, 1895, by which the privilege of transacting business in

SHIPPING BILL WILL NOT PASS

The Early Adjournment of Congress
Prevents It—Its Passage Pro-
dicted at the Next Session.

SENATOR FRYE INTERVIEWED.

Foreigners Worked Up Over the Dan-
gers to Them That Lurk in the
Measure—A Clear Exposition.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Frye to-day admitted that the early adjournment of Congress made very doubtful the passage of the shipping bill at the present session. He looks, he says, for the early passage of the bill at the next session without a doubt. "Foreigners, I find," continued Senator Frye, "seem quite wrought up over the danger to foreign shipping that lurks in the bill. Apparently they dread the competition of a large fleet of new American ships. In a very recent issue of the Financial Times, of London, I find confirmation of one of the strong arguments of the friends of this measure."

Asked to state more specifically to what he alluded in the article in the London Financial Times, the senator found the paper and read from its opening paragraph as follows:

"The title of the article is 'Transatlantic Shipping and the War.' It begins this way:

"African War Had Serious Effect.
"The war in South Africa has had a more serious effect upon the transatlantic than upon any other class of ocean tonnage, for the simple reason that the majority of the vessels employed for the purposes of transport have been taken from this route; the North Atlantic steamers as a rule being large, powerful and reasonably swift craft, admirably adapted for this species of government service."

"Note," said the senator, "the next two sentences with attention:

"The natural effect of their withdrawal has been to cripple the opportunities afforded of sending freight to and from America, and to raise the freight rates. It has also brought to the mind of Americans the dependence of their country on Europe, and especially upon England, for the development of their export trade, and incidentally it has strengthened the ship subsidy bill which is now before Congress."

Our Dependence on Foreign Tonnage.
"Few of our people realize that three-quarters of all of our exports go to Europe, and that two-thirds of our entire foreign trade is in Europe. Our dependence on foreign tonnage, especially British tonnage, emphasizes the weakness and danger of our foreign trade, so long as its chief commercial and maritime rival is its largest carrier. I will quote a few more of the statements made by the London Financial Times as being timely and true:

"The question whether merchandise shall or shall not be sent abroad from the United States is determined to quite a considerable extent by the price asked for sending it abroad, and when this is exceptionally high it must in many cases trench so far upon possible profits as to make such shipments unattractive."

Impudence of Being Dependent.
"By having this barrier raised around our frontier our trade must suffer to some extent, and the advocates of bounties to American shipping have not been slow to make as much as they possibly can of the situation. Senator Frye, in a report which he has made on the ship subsidy bill, says that the present condition of affairs indicates the impudence of being dependent upon England for transport facilities, since when England becomes involved in a foreign war America suffers through lack of its accustomed transport facilities of trade. Obviously the broader and more general the ownership of merchant tonnage becomes the better it will be for our commercial nations (apart from English shipowners), since they will have, as to speak, two or more strings to their bow."

English Do Not Approve Our Plan.
"Of course," continued Senator Frye, "the Financial Times cannot approve our plan of aiding American ships in competition with the subsidized and bountied foreign ships engaged in our foreign carrying. It would rather have us try to build up our marine by buying our ships in Great Britain, and letting them shift for themselves without government aid after that."

"What I regard as of most importance in connection with the quotation is the essential truth that a rise in freight rates, which is the result of the withdrawal of any considerable portion of the tonnage upon which we are dependent for our foreign carrying, is a situation most embarrassing at the present moment. There is another side to this truth that is deserving of our thought, and it is that the addition of a large amount of new tonnage is sure to correspondingly reduce freight rates."

Reduction in Freight Rates Assured.
"The shipping bill in providing for a large increase in tonnage thus automatically provides for a reduction in ocean freight rates more fully three times as much, as I see it, than the government will pay out in aid in the establishment of our shipping in the foreign trade. This reduction in freight rates will stimulate our people to export larger

GILKESON NO CANDIDATE.

His Friends Urged Him, But He Re-
fused Political Honors.

REPUBLICANS OF LEWIS

Name an Exceptionally Strong Coun-
try Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
WESTON, W. Va., May 25.—The Republican primary election held here yesterday, resulted in the selection of the following ticket: For sheriff, L. H. Hall. Prosecuting attorney, J. M. Foster. County commissioner, B. B. Stout. County surveyor, James F. Ward. Assessors, W. G. Helmsman and George P. Caruthers. The vote was not large, the people being very busy at work. Republicans regard the ticket named as an exceptionally strong one.

Storage House Burns.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 25.—An old mill at Barnesville, used by the Barnesville Manufacturing Company for storage purposes, together with its contents, was destroyed by fire to-day. The fire was accidentally started by George F. Carrell, the company's manager, while getting roofing oil in the building. He struck a match to see if his can was full, which ignited the oil. Carrell was slightly burned. Nearly property was saved by hard efforts. The loss will be fully \$5,000, with no insurance.

Prosecution Failed to Appear.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 25.—When the case of Dr. P. H. Hatfield, charged with shooting and attempting to kill Beeson McDonald, in January, was called in the criminal court, it was found that both McDonald and his wife had disappeared, leaving the prosecution without witnesses. After carefully examining Hatfield to ascertain if he was a party to the apparent effort to defeat justice, Judge Jackson postponed the trial until June 11 and placed the prisoner under \$5,000 bond.

Bean's Fine Remitted.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 25.—Governor Atkinson has remitted the fine of John Bean, convicted of illegal voting in Braxton county. He was indicted and found guilty under the charge that having served a sentence in the penitentiary he loses his right of franchise. The governor holds that having served his sentence and being restored to freedom, his citizenship with all civic privileges, go with it.

Kiser Released From Custody.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 25.—T. M. Kiser, late cashier for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in this city, who was arrested at midnight on a charge of embezzlement, was discharged from custody this evening by "Squire" Drennon, the prosecutor, on account of failing to appear. It was understood that Kiser's friends compromised the case by making his deficiency good.

Was Fatally Shot.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 25.—Wilbur Copen, son of Constable Senate Copen, shot and fatally injured Ernest Haines here. Haines had a quarrel with Copen's father, and the boy took it up, and when he saw Copen proceed to open fire, as soon as he fired once Copen fled and has not yet been apprehended. Haines was shot in the abdomen.

Moves to Parkersburg.
Special Correspondence of Intelligencer.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 25.—The board of trade closed a deal to-day, by which the Bessemer Gas Engine Company, of Grove City, Pennsylvania, will move their plant to this city, beginning operations about June 1. They employ a large number of men.

Has Stopped Tramping.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 25.—Dr. H. P. Scofield, aged sixty-three, known in every state in the Union as "the tramp doctor," was sent to the poor-house here to-day upon his own application. He registered as a physician in this county a generation ago.

Locomotive Engineers Select Officers.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 25.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to-day completed the list of new officers by selecting J. C. Cousins, of Norfolk, Va., as third grade engineer, Norfolk, Va., was chosen as the next convention city.

Declared Irregular.
CHICAGO, May 25.—The director of the board of trade to-day declared irregular the Wabash elevator of the Chicago Elevator Company, of which Russell Sage is president and George Gould a director.

TRANSVAAL FRONTIER IS NOW IN SIGHT.

Boers Evacuate All Their Positions
South of the Vaal—Roberts and
Hamilton Are Together.

BURGHERS ARE QUARRELING

Among Themselves—All News Sup-
pressed—Krugers Will Retire to
Lydenburg—Plenty of Food.

LONDON, May 24, 2:30 a. m.—The latest intelligence from Lord Roberts' headquarters at Vredfort Station, filed Thursday, at 5:45 p. m., was that the British were rapidly advancing. General Hamilton had effected a junction with Lord Roberts. The country in front of them was clear of Boers to Vrijons Drift. The Boers were evacuating all their positions south of the Vaal river and five thousand had already crossed to the north bank. Probably General French's cavalry is already reconnoitering the fords of the Vaal.

War office observers expect that the next dispatch from the field marshal will be dated in sight of the Transvaal frontier. Mr. Bennett Burleigh, writing to the Daily Telegraph from Vredfort Thursday evening, said Lord Roberts would doubtless cross the Vaal river on Saturday or Sunday. The British outposts were then at Erste Geluk, nine miles north of Vredfort, and twenty-six miles south of the Vaal river. The railway is much damaged.

Boer Movements Mysterious.
While the British in overwhelming force are thus rapidly approaching the Transvaal, the movements of the Boers are enveloped in mystery. The last Pretoria newspaper to reach Lourenço Marques was a week old. Every one seeking to cross the Portuguese border from the Transvaal is searched for newspapers and letters. Dispatches and mail letters containing even harmless references to the war are suppressed; and the only news that has emerged from the Transvaal during the last ten days has come by word of mouth.

According to these oral reports, yesterday, the Boers were quarrelling among themselves. Transvaal paper money was circulating at 50 per cent discount. Becket's firm was giving one pound in gold for five pounds in paper. Krouse & Klinkle, the engineers who opposed the blowing up of the mines, have been dismissed. Commandant Schutte had been appointed to defend Johannesburg; and all the British subjects had been turned out.

Fear the Bridges Will be Destroyed.
The Transvaalers fear that the British will blow up the bridge at Komati Poort, thus cutting off their supplies from Delagoa Bay; and a command of five hundred is guarding the bridge against any attempt by British raiders.

It is reiterated that President Kruger will retire to Lydenburg when fighting is imminent at Johannesburg, and Pretoria. Concern is expressed at Pretoria with reference to the possibility that General Carrington may come down from Rhodesia with five thousand men to co-operate with any more entering the Transvaal by way of Mafeking. Horse sickness is said to have broken out among General Carrington's animals.

Trying to Consolidate South Africa.
Mr. Cecil Rhodes is at Beir, Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. Fuller, a member of the Cape parliament, who is supposed to be a confidante of Mr. Rhodes, said in the course of a speech at Cape Town, yesterday, when proposing the health of Mr. Rhodes, that the latter was "working to consolidate South Africa from the Zambesi to Table Bay."

Major Baden-Powell declines to act on the suggestions of his friends that he should return to England for rest. He is determined to retain his active command at the front. Advice from Mafeking, dated May 20, says:

"The Boers are entrenching at Polfontein, ten miles east of Mafeking. The Northern railway is now repaired to a point within four miles of the town. Ample supplies of plain food are coming in.

"Colonel Baden-Powell voluntarily gave up fifty-three Boers and thirteen wounded to the Boer commandant, who thanked him for his kindness."

The Rebel Natives Attacked.
The Barotangs, stimulated by the British successes, attacked the rebel natives at Reilfontein, May 19, and took much loot. They released Sani, the old chief who had rendered good service to the British in keeping Mafeking supplied with news of the Boer operations.

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Two thousand Boers are near Ficksburg, besides small roving parties that come into contact with the British while reconnoitering.

President Steyn was with these Boers last Monday, organizing and inspiring them and drafting recruits into the service.

British Seizing Supplies and Stock.
The British are sweeping the country far and wide, seizing horses, cattle and grain. Yesterday President Steyn was reported to be at Bethlehem with a small field force, appealing to the Free States to defend their freedom and independence. Apparently he and all the Free States he can assemble will not

ON THE DECLINE.

Prices of Nearly All Products Tak-
ing a Healthy Transition—Cotton
the Sensational Feature of the
Week.

NEW YORK, May 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade to-morrow will say:

Transition to a more natural range of prices after a time of extraordinary buying, speculation and rise, is not wholly delightful, however, needful it may be to business health. But the gradual change this year, though wearying has given opportunity to various branches to avoid losses. It is nearly six months since the highest prices of pig iron were reached November 29 and of wool December 1, while hides reached their maximum December 13, leather and iron products January 10, boots and shoes January 24, woollens February 21, and cotton and cotton goods March 21. The tables given by this paper have shown that the highest point for all prices was March 15, and after two months of slow declining, the range for all prices was but 4.5 per cent lower May 16. But the past week has added its full share, a fall of 4 1/2 per cent in cotton, 8 per cent in pig iron, 1.5 per cent in iron products, 2 per cent in hides, 2 1/2 in boots and shoes and 3 1/2 in leather, 3 1/2 in petroleum, and a little in other products.

Cotton Risky to Handle.
The decline in cotton was rendered sensational by the failure of the firm which had most strongly resisted it and for some months had led the campaign for high prices in the belief that stocks for the rest of this year would scarcely meet demands with the next crop in doubt. The course of the market for some months to come cannot well be predicted, as provision for the future has been made by spinners on both sides of the ocean.

Weakness in wool, as yet not enough to prompt heavy buying, has hindered free purchases of goods without doubt, and there is of late somewhat more complaint of cancellations and of slow collections. But the market is waiting rather unhealthily; with quick adjustment to a lower range of prices for material it might soon become as active as at any other time for years. The silk manufacture is helped by reduction in prices of raw, and the decline in Manila hemp also aids a manufacture which is beginning to accomplish more than many realize.

Iron and Steel Declines.
The nominal price of Bessemer pig is help without change at Pittsburgh and without transactions. Bessemer is offered much below the \$34.90 asked by the association, while prices of finished products of iron and steel have declined more than 10 per cent within two months, without any reduction in rails, structural shapes or in sheets. Number 1 Lehigh pig is quoted here at \$21 and the rest of anthracite \$22 at Philadelphia. But doubt about sufficient supplies of steel making iron for coming months seems the one impediment to removal of activity. Tin is also a shade lower, with copper and lead unchanged this week. Sales of Connellville come below prices recently quoted exhibit in strong light the change in the iron market.

Three Per Cent Decline in Leather.
Sudden and extensive changes are now reported in leather and boots and shoes, apparently resulting from the unyielding refusal of many dealers to place anything like their usual orders for the season at prices recently asked. Concessions are now reported of 2 1/2 to 3 per cent in leading grades for which such reduction was not reported a week ago so that the general decline averages about 3 per cent. It was doubtless based in part upon considerable concessions in leather, as it now appears that substantially all staple grades have been sold at prices 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 below those recently quoted, the fall average about 3 1/2 per cent.

Movements of Breadstuffs Stationary.
The movement of breadstuffs has not materially changed. Atlantic exports of wheat, flour included, having in four weeks 10,405,397 bushels against 8,657,185 last year, Pacific exports 2,731,731 against 1,932,703 last year and exports of corn 13,917,631 against 10,267,603 last year. Prices have changed very little, the excitement being concentrated upon corn, which declined 7-16.

Payments through clearing houses south of the Potomac and west of the Alleghenies have at almost every point been greater than a year ago and the shrinkage at New York and eastern cities is largely because heavy financial operations connected with the creation of new corporations are now being reported.

Fallures for the week have been 183 in the United States against 142 last year and 20 in Canada against 16 last year.

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More Troops For Africa.

LONDON, May 25.—The secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, discussing military matters at the house of lords to-day, announced that 11,000 additional troops would be sent to South Africa next month.

In the course of his speech, Lord Lansdowne said:

"It is a formidable problem how recruiting is to be kept up when the excitement of the present campaign has worn off. I do not think that an increase of pay would tend to make the army popular to the extent that some suppose; but the war office is devoting itself to this question and I believe that change contemplated would tend to render the army more acceptable for every class in the country."

CARD PLAYING
And Other Amusements Discussed
by Methodists To-day—Warm
Time Anticipated.

CHICAGO, May 25.—With but four exceptions, the Methodist General Conference to-day elected to serve during the next quadrennial all the secretaries and assistant secretaries of the church benevolences and the editors of the various official church publications, present officers being in most instances re-elected. The exceptions were one secretary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society, the assistant secretary of the missionary society and editors of the Central and Western Christian Advocates.

Can a Member Go to the Theatre?
The conference also took up for final disposition the report of the committee on the state of the church in regard to the attitude of the Methodist church on card playing, theatre going and other present prohibited amusements, and the prospects appear favorable for an exceedingly lively debate on this subject to-morrow, before it is finally disposed of. The majority report as presented by Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, favors the removal from the penal code of the book of discipline of the matter bearing on this subject and placing it in the advisory. The minority report favors no action. Many of the best debaters of the great Methodist body have announced their intention of speaking on the subject.

PEORIA OVERTURE
Causes Acrimonious Debate in Pres-
byterian General Assembly.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—The most important feature of to-day's session of the Presbyterian general assembly was the reappearance of the Peoria overture, which was thought to have been given a rest by adoption at the morning session, and the appointment of a creed revision committee. One of the New York commissioners offered two amendments as substitutes to the section of the Peoria overture, which provide for the number of members of the standing committees and the appointment of chairmen. The substitutes provide that an additional member shall be on each committee, and that the on chairmen shall appoint the chairmen of the committees. Action will be taken on the amendments before final adjournment of the assembly. The greater part of the afternoon was occupied by reports of committees.

INDEPENDENT OIL COMPANIES
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cern Under New Jersey Laws.</